

DIGITAL CAMERA

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a digital camera, and  
5 more particularly to a digital camera with the preset data  
regarding the image data.

In recent years, along with the rapid spread of the  
digital camera, there is an increasing demand for utilizing  
10 an image through a removable memory between devices, such that  
the image captured by the digital camera is played by another  
digital camera, or output directly to the printer. For this  
demand, the file format for recording the image captured by  
- the digital camera on a variety of kinds of removable memory  
15 has been standardized.

One of the file formats for recording the preset data  
regarding the image data is the DPOF (Digital Print Order  
Format) (Version 1.00) as released in 1999, and the DPOF  
20 (Version 1.10) was publicized in 2000. In the DPOF (Version  
1.10), the specified data for an image file to be printed,  
the specified data for the number of prints, the specified  
data for the image file for automatic transmission, and the  
specified data for the image file for automatic reproduction  
25 can be recorded as the preset data. In the digital camera that

supports the DPOF, a determination whether or not to print the data can be made, and the number of prints can be specified, while confirming the captured image on the LCD screen. In the digital camera, since the required information for printing or transmission is recorded beforehand on the recording medium such as a memory card, there is no need of taking care about the filename or pathname at the time of printing or transmission. Therefore, the DPOF is applied in various areas, including the laboratory print service or home printer, thereby making it easier to output the image data from the digital camera to the paper medium.

However, when a DPOF file such as an automatic print file is created or edited by the related digital camera, it is necessary that some operations are taken to switch from other modes such as a play mode to a specific mode for setting the DPOF, and another operation is taken to determine whether or not to select and print an image and specify the number of prints in the specific mode.

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Fig. 9 shows one example of the operation for creating or editing an automatic print file in the related digital camera. For example, when an image desired for printing is found in a play mode, a dial switch 101 is firstly rotated to switch over to a DPOF setting mode to make the DPOF setting for the

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image (step 101). Then, a push button switch 102 is depressed in succession to change the displayed image and search for the image to be printed (step 102). Then, a push button switch 103 is depressed to set the number of printing the image (step 5 103). Then, a push button switch 104 is depressed to determine the setting content and create or edit the DPOF file (step 104). Then, the dial switch 101 is rotated to return to the play mode or photographing mode (step 105). In this manner, in the related digital camera, the operation of creating or 10 editing the DPOF file is some complex.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been achieved to solve the aforementioned problems, and it is an object of the invention 15 to provide a digital camera that allows the preset data regarding the image data to be input and edited easily.

It is another object of the invention to provide a digital camera that takes a short time to make the operation for preset data.

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In order to solve the aforesaid object, the invention is characterized by having the following arrangement.

(1) A digital camera comprising:

an input unit for inputting image data;

25 a first storing unit for storing the image data in a

nonvolatile recording medium in a predetermined file format;

a display unit for displaying the image data stored in  
the nonvolatile recording medium;

a dedicated interface unit for accepting input or edit  
5 of a preset data regarding the image data by one operation  
when the image data stored in the nonvolatile recording medium  
is displayed on the display unit; and

a second storing unit for storing the preset data with  
the image data in the nonvolatile recording medium in a  
10 predetermined file format.

(2) The digital camera according to (1), wherein the preset  
data is data for setting number of printing the image data  
- displayed on the display unit.

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(3) The digital still camera according to (2), wherein the  
dedicated interface unit increments the number of printing  
the image data displayed on the display unit for every  
operation.

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(4) The digital camera according to (1), wherein the  
dedicated interface unit includes a push button switch.

(5) The digital camera according to (4), wherein the push  
25 button switch is provided on the left with respect to the display

unit.

- (6) The digital camera according to (1) further comprising  
a memory unit for storing a copy of the preset data stored  
5 in the nonvolatile recording medium at least during a period  
for which said dedicated interface unit can accept the input  
or edit of the preset data.

Since the dedicated interface unit accepts the input  
10 or edit of the preset data regarding the image data by one  
operation, when the image data recorded on the nonvolatile  
recording medium is displayed on the display means, it is very  
easy to input and edit the preset data regarding the image  
data.

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The phrase "accepting the input or edit of the preset  
data regarding the image data when the image data is displayed  
on the display means" means that the input or edit of the preset  
data can be accepted in a state where the image data is displayed  
20 on the display unit, and the input or edit of the preset data  
can be accepted by one operation in that state. More  
specifically, it means that when the digital camera is in the  
play mode and a specific image is displayed on the entire LCD  
screen, an automatic print file of the DPOF is created by one  
25 operation such as "depressing once" or "rotating once", or

the number of prints recorded in the automatic print file is incremented. The term "dedicated" for the dedicated interface unit that the interface unit has any other functions than the function of accepting the input or edit of the preset data,  
5 therefore the dedicated interface unit is provided to enable the preset data to be clearly understood and easily utilized.

The preset data is the data for setting the number of printing the image data stored on the nonvolatile recording  
10 medium, therefore it is very easy to preset the number of printing the image data.

The dedicated interface unit increments the number of printing the image data displayed on the display means for  
- every operation, therefore it is very easy to preset the number  
15 of printing the image data.

The dedicated interface means has a push button switch, therefore it is easy to designate the preset data while carrying the digital camera.

20 The push button switch is provided near the display unit and on the left with respect to the display unit, therefore it is easy to designate the preset data while carrying the digital camera. More specifically, a plurality of switches are provided on the right with respect to the display unit  
25 in most cases, in which these switches may be operated by the

dominant hand usually right hand except for the time of designating the preset data, and the preset data is designated with the undominant hand usually left hand, only when required, thereby resulting in simpler and easier operation.

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The digital camera further comprises a memory unit for memorizing a copy of the preset data recorded on the nonvolatile recording medium at least during a period for which the dedicated interface means can accept the input or edit of the 10 preset data, therefore the time for designating the preset data can be shortened. More specifically, when a processor built in the digital camera edits the preset data, for example, it is unnecessary to call the preset data from the nonvolatile recording medium into the memory unit, so that it takes a shorter 15 time to designate the preset data.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a typical view for explaining the preset operation for printing according to one embodiment of the 20 present invention.

Fig. 2 is a front view of a digital still camera according to one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 3 is a rearview of the digital still camera according to one embodiment of the invention.

25 Fig. 4 is a plan view of the digital still camera according

to one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a block diagram of the digital still camera according to one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 6 is a typical tree diagram for explaining the 5 directory structure for a DPOF file according to one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 7 is a typical diagram for explaining the contents of the DPOF file according to one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 8 is a flowchart showing the operation of the digital 10 still camera according to one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 9 is a typical diagram for explaining the preset operation for printing in the related digital still camera.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

One embodiment of the present invention will be described 15 below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are a front view, a rear view, a plan view and a functional block diagram of a digital still camera according to the embodiment of the invention, 20 respectively. An input unit as defined in the claims comprises an optical system 11, an area sensor 12, and an analog front end 13 (APE). A nonvolatile recording medium as defined in the claims comprises a removable memory 18. A first storing unit comprises an image generating section 14, a color space conversion section 15, a compression processing section 16,

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a file section 17, a CPU 20, and a memory device 19 (MS). A display unit as defined in the claims comprises the CPU 20 and a display unit 22. A dedicated interface unit as defined in the claims comprises a part of an operation section 21 5 including a DPOF specific switch 41. A second storing unit as defined in the claims comprises the CPU 20, the MS 19 and the file section 17. A push button switch as defined in the claims comprises the DPOF specific switch 41. A memory device as defined in the claims comprises the MS 19.

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The optical system 11 is constituted by an optical lens, an infrared cut filter and an optical low-pass filter, and forms an image of a subject onto the area sensor 12.

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15 The area sensor 12 is an optical sensor such as a CCD sensor or CMOS sensor having photoelectric conversion elements, each photoelectric conversion element being provided with a complementary color filter of C (Cyan), M (Magenta), Y (Yellow) or G (Green). The filter may be a primary color filter for R (Red), G (Green) or B (Blue). The photoelectric conversion 20 elements are arranged like a matrix. An analog signal of each color output from the area sensor 12 is input into an AFE 13.

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The AFE 13 is constituted by a program gain amplifier,

a CDS circuit and an A/D converter, and generates the digital data of 10 to 12 bits for each color of CMYG by sampling an

analog signal output from each photoelectric conversion element. Each digital data for CMYG is input into the image generating section 14 directly or after being stored in a buffer memory.

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The image generating section 14 is constituted by a hardware technique for controlling an ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) in which a predetermined algorithm is implemented by a logic circuit with the CPU 20, 10 or by a software technique employing a DSP (Digital Signal Processor) engine. In the case where the ASIC is used for the image generating section 14, there is a merit that the processing can be faster than the case where the image generating section 14 is constituted by software technique. 15 The image generating section 14 performs the automatic exposure (AE) processing, the automatic white balance (AWB) processing, the image generation processing, the conversion processing from the CMYG color space into RGB color space, and the  $\gamma$  correction processing. The image generation processing as 20 referred to herein mainly involves generating the image data having four values of CMYG colors for each pixel, employing the digital data representing the intensity of CMYG corresponding to an output of each photoelectric conversion element. The conversion processing from the CMYG color space 25 into RGB color space is made by hardware technique with a  $4 \times 3$

matrix operation processing circuit, or software technique using a multiplication circuit and an addition or subtraction circuit.

The color space converting section 15 is constituted by a  $3 \times 3$  matrix operation processing circuit, or constituted by software technique under the control of the CPU 20 employing a multiplication circuit and an addition or subtraction circuit, and generates the YCbCr digital image data from the RGB digital image data by a linear transformation with a  $3 \times 3$  matrix.

The compression processing circuit 16 is typically constituted by a hardware technique using a specific chip for the JPEG compression processing, but may be constituted by a software technique using the DSP. The compression processing section 16 performs the JPEG compression processing by the discrete cosine transform (DCT) or Huffman coding.

The file section 17 stores the compressed image data in a removable memory 18 such as a compact flash memory in the Exif file format.

The CPU 20 controls the optical system 11, the area sensor 12, the AFE 13, the image generating section 14, the color space conversion section 15, the compressing processing section 16, and the file section 17, and performs a reduction processing for the main image data made up of the YCbCr image

data generated in the color space conversion section 15 to generate the thumb-nail image data of 160×120 pixels in the MS 19. Various processing performed by the image generating section 14, the color space conversion section 15 and the compression processing section 16 may be implemented by software technique in which predetermined programs are executed by the CPU 20.

The MS 19 temporarily stores the main image data made up of the YCbCr image data generated in the image generation section 14 and its reduced image data. The display section 22 is constituted by a video memory, an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) 38 and a drive circuit, and displays the thumbnail image data generated by the CPU 20 on the LCD 38. The operation section 21 is constituted by a shutter button 30 provided on the upper surface of a case, a power supply switch 31, a dial switch 32, various setting switches 35, 36, 37, 39 and 40 provided around the LCD 38, a DPOF dedicated switch 41, and an input control circuit. The DPOF dedicated switch 41 is a push button switch provided on the back face of the digital still camera 1 on the left with respect to the LCD 38.

The constitution of the digital still camera 1 has been described above. A DPOF file will be described below.

The DPOF file generated or edited by operating the DPOF

dedicated switch 41 is stored in an MISC directory made under  
the route directory of the removable memory 18, as shown in  
Fig. 6. The DPOF file is constituted by an automatic print  
file, an automatic transmission file, and an automatic  
reproduction file. The automatic print file will be described  
in the following. This invention is also applicable to the  
automatic transmission file and the automatic reproduction  
file, and its description is described later.

The automatic print file 60 is constituted by a header  
portion 61 and a job description portion 62, as shown in Fig.  
7. The header portion contains the version information of DPOF  
and the like. The job description portion contains the print  
type related with the product ID, the print number of sheets,  
and the path for image data. When printing, the preset data  
such as the print type and the print number of sheets described  
in the job description portion can be associated with the  
specific image data via the path for image data. Accordingly,  
an output device such as a printer can read a DPOF file to  
create a print job of the specific image data for each product  
ID in accordance with the print type and the print number of  
sheets, whereby there is no need of making the settings at  
the time of printing.

The DPOF dedicated switch 41 is effective when the digital

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still camera 1 is in the play mode to display the still image, in the photographing mode to make the basic play, immediately after capturing to display the captured still image, or in the automatic frame feed mode to display the still image. That is, in any of the above modes, when the DPOF dedicated switch 41 is depressed during execution of each module for implementing these functions, a DPOF setting module is started.

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The DPOF setting module operates the digital still camera in accordance with a flowchart as shown in Fig. 8. At STEP1, determination is made whether or not an automatic print file is memorized in the MS 19. If no automatic print file is memorized in the removable memory 18, the data for the header portion is generated at STEP2, and stored in a predetermined area of the MS 19.

At STEP3, the job description portion of the automatic print file is retrieved to determine whether or not there is any product associated with the image data displayed on the LCD 38 at present. The ID assigned to an image file associates the image data displayed on the LCD 38 at present with the product, when the image file is stored in the removable memory 18, for example. The presence or absence of the product associated with the image data may be determined in such a manner as to hold the file ID of image data displayed on the

LCD 38 in the MS 19, and the file ID of an image file for each product, and retrieve the job description portion with the file ID of image data displayed on the LCD 38 as a retrieval key.

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If the product associated with the image data displayed on the LCD 38 at present is not present in the job description portion, a new product is created at STEP4. That is, the product ID which is not identical with other product IDs is generated, 10 and stored in a predetermined area of the MS 19. At STEP5, the print number of sheets for its product ID is set to 1. Then, at STEP6, the file ID of image data displayed on the LCD 38 at present is stored. If the product associated with - the image data displayed on the LCD 38 at present is present 15 in the job description portion, the print number of sheets is incremented by one at STEP7. STEPs 4, 5, 6 and 7 are set forth as separate steps in succession for convenience' sake, but these steps are not necessarily divided explicitly, and may be provided as one step or in another sequence, or provided 20 with different order. In essence, if the product associated with the image data displayed on the LCD 38 at present already exists, the print number of sheets is incremented by one, or otherwise is set to 1. It is desirable that the set print number of sheets is displayed on the LCD 38.

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At STEP8, the preset information stored in the MS19, namely, the automatic print file, is stored in the removable memory 18. At this time, the automatic print file is not deleted from the MS 19, and a copy of the automatic print file stored 5 in the removable file 18 is saved in the MS 10. In this manner, the period from the time of operating the DPOF dedicated switch 41 to the time of completion of editing the DPOF file can be shortened. A copy of the DPOF file stored in the MS 19 may be deleted to utilize the memory capacity of the MS 19 10 efficiently when the mode shifts to a mode of displaying the image of the subject formed in the area sensor 12 on the LCD 38 in real time. If deleted, the copy may be saved in the MS 19 by calling the DPOF file from the removable memory 18 prior 15 to operating the DPOF dedicated switch 41, when the mode shifts to the mode of displaying the still image on the LCD 38. Thereby, even when the DPOF dedicated switch 41 is operated after the mode shifts to a mode of editing the DPOF file, the period from the time of operation to the time of completion of editing the DPOF file can be shortened.

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The above operation for creating and editing the automatic print file at STEP1 to STEP8 can be performed by only depressing the DPOF dedicated switch 41, as shown in Fig. 1. That is, when the digital still camera 1 is in the play 25 mode to display the still image, in the photographing mode

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to make the basic play or immediately after photographing to  
display the captured still image, or in the automatic frame  
feed mode to display the still image, printing the image data  
displayed on the LCD 38 and the print number or incrementing  
5 the print number by one can be specified only by depressing  
the DPOF dedicated switch 41. For example, if the DPOF dedicated  
switch 41 is firstly depressed while the still image is being  
displayed in the play mode, the print number of the image data  
being displayed is set to one, and if the DPOF dedicated switch  
10 41 is depressed successively without changing the display image,  
the print number of the image data is set to two. Since the  
mode is not changed before and after the DPOF dedicated switch  
41 is depressed, if the still image is being displayed in the  
automatic frame feed mode immediately before the DPOF switch  
15 41 is depressed, the frame feed is continued in that mode,  
even after the DPOF dedicated switch 41 is depressed.

Accordingly, with the digital still camera 1 according  
to the embodiment, the input or edit of the print specification  
20 and specification of the number of prints for the image data  
can be accepted by one operation of the DPOF dedicated switch  
when the image data is displayed on the LCD 38, therefore the  
preset data regarding the image data is easily designated.  
With the digital still camera 1 according to this embodiment,  
25 the DPOF dedicated switch 41 is constituted by the push button

switch, which is provided on the back face of the digital still camera 1 on the left with respect to the LCD 38, therefore it is easy to operate the DPOF dedicated switch 41 while holding the digital still camera 1. The digital still camera 1 according to this embodiment, since the automatic print file is not deleted from the MS 19, and a copy of the automatic print file stored in the removable memory 18 is saved in the MS 19, the period from the time when the DPOF dedicated switch 41 is operated to the time of completion of editing the automatic print file can be shortened.

The DPOF files such as the automatic transmission file and the automatic reproduction file other than the automatic print file, to which the invention is applied, will be described below.

For the automatic transmission file, it suffices that a product for specifying the transmission for the image data displayed on the LCD 38 may be created by depressing the DPOF dedicated switch 41. The transmission destination may be input by operating a switch other than the DPOF dedicated switch 41 in the digital still camera 1, or input from the system using the DPOF dedicated file. For the automatic reproduction file, it suffices that a product for specifying the reproduction for the image data displayed on the LCD 38 may be created by depressing the DPOF dedicated switch 41. The

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order of reproduction may be the order in which the DPOF dedicated switch is depressed, or specified in accordance with the number of depressing the DPOF switch 41.

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15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100